pay \$52.75 for it. The question comes up, can I do better? Can Western farmers

own farm, tools, team, pay help and lay corn

There must be a screw loose in the "ma-

The Western farmer has the advantage of

Mules vs. Horses.

generally useful? If you do, get a mule,

they are tricky, that they are frequently

traits, and some have them all, but their

mule that had not been killed by accident?

A man may live a lifetime, he may have

gone through the wars, where horses laid

We sing our preau to the mule only as re-

running turf. He certainly is not an object

of beauty, and would make but a poor show

His place is where the laborer toils through

he is an animal of "business," and goes right

along, slowly but surely, looking neither to

ors; he puts on no airs, and he is just a lit-

from year to year is in dignity, wisdom and

Neglected Forage Crops.

It may, no doubt, be argued with too

chine.'

## Vermont Enrmer PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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THEN AND NOW. A GRANGER'S IDYL. Written by Laura Brigham Royce, and read at the Brange Anniversary in Waitsfield, Dec. 4, 1874.

In days of old, from Chaos sprung This grev old world, then fresh and new As Time himself, who then was young-And every shrub and flower that grow Shed fragrance on the cooling breeze, That played through Eden's sylvan shade :

The birds sang in the fruitful trees,
And all was good that God had made. A levely garden wide and fair, Ungathered all its lusaions spo

All things for man grew richly there, But none to till the generous soil. Unplucked the frait hung on the bough. God said "behold 'tis good, and now Man I'll create to till the plain.

So Adam was our husbandman-Man first, but soon an husband, he Most surely was-deny who can-The first "Patron of Husbandry." In God's own image was be made

By Him ordained to till the soil. Then can such labor now degrads Our minds or hearts, Q sons of toll ! "Professions" then were not in vogue;

No lawyers did the land despoil. They hired no reque to catch a reque, And thus escaped full many a broil. Yet I sometimes have had the thought,

The serpent from a lawyer sprung, (See Darwin) - so our woe was wrought-No doctors medited out their wills

And nostrums to our Mother Eve So Adam had no doctor's bills To pay, for which he could not grieve. No middlemen were there, they say, He had no grocer's bills to pay,

And Mother Eve no'er racked her brains Over the last new fashion plate, To find the style the most becoming Because her spring hat was not "stunning." For she was fashioned all so fair.

So gifted with all queenly graces Or dock herself with slike and laces. When, by the serment's subtle lore,

They did not rush off to the store,

Ah, times have changed since Mother Eye,-Progression is the song new sung, Though oft we hear old people grieve For the "good old times when they were young

Adam's descendants now have grown So wise, here in these latter ages.

Since time was young, such a race of sages. They tell us how the world was made In centuries, not by God's one ast ; They cast poor Moses in the shade,

By the theories that they give for fact They tell us man was never made From dust, as holy writ hath said,

But by some law of strange attraction Some molecule rose slowly up, From age to age he kept progressing,

Till he became a likely pup,

Then next an ape, you're surely guessing The next age turned him out a man Surely these suges scarcely can

We will admit we've sometimes seen Who seemed as if he might have been

And if 'tis true, as wise men say, Our race progressing back some day

Till after still lower life engender Such theory I accept not here, I own no kin with apa or our,

And claim God as my aneestor. Thus other theories as wild Are held by this wild generation

Filling some high and lofty station A doctor, with high sounding name, Or else a lawyer of repute,

Pleading some guilty roffian s salt Or if he lacks a ready tongue But's sharp enough to make a trade

A merchant he becomes, while young They look on those who till the soil As far beneath their rank and station: They would not by such wearied toll

So'l fingers, or their reputation. Yet, just before election time, They'll shake bands with the sun burged farm His wife and daughter too -the charmer

The farmers served them long and well, And followed at their beek and nod, Now, they propose to wait a speil, Till they are counted more than clod,

They purpose now, these verdant elves, To show the wily politician That honoeforth they shall help themselve

Instead of sem, to gain position The fact is plain enough to-day.

Oppressive power has lost its sway, And there has been a grand uprising Of toiling masses who must gain

Unshackled now they stand, and fain Would help to rise a struggling neighbor. Patrons, our work is noble, grand,

To rescue from all degradation Our calling, which at last shall stand, Highest and first, as at creation, And while our fields we cultivate We'll enitivate our minds as well, A crop of brains we've found of late,

It pays to raise if not to sail. Then let our aims be pure and high, As stars that brightly shins above us;

"We'll climb the heights with those who love a

And as each silent year goes by We'll spond this day in awout co To mark this anniversary,
And may it find us e'er in union

### Wheat for a Name.

Henry Tilley, Castle Hill, Aroostook. Me., sent us a few days ago a few wheat heads, asking for a name. The grain was raised from a kernel found in a package of oats that came from New York some five years ago. This kernel yielded the first year 245 sound kernels, and now Mr. Tilley has 125 bushels. He sent some to the Institute Club, New York, but they could not name it. It was unlike any wheat we had ever known, and we sent it to a gentleman in Stanstead, P. Q., with Mr. T.'s inquiry.

The unthrashed specimen of wheat you sent me to name, grown by Henry Tilley, of safe by mail, and I fail to find in it a resemblance to any other variety within my

knowledge. The head being short and the kernel rather small and very yellow would show it to belong to a sandy soil and perhaps a southern climate. The original kernel found in a package of oats sent from Jones and would lead to the conclusion that it might come from the sundy regions of Long Island or New Jersey, which send their produce to that market.

The fact of its originating from one kernel does not prove or disprove anything, but does show a persevering spirit on the part of the grower. To grow wheat from small kernels is like raising stock from small ant-

mals; admissible in certain localities. It is an axiom among seed growers that not from the south. The poorast wheat I ever raised was from seed from the Rappahannock, Lat. 38. The best from the Saguenay, Lat. 48. A neighbor attempted to raise wheat from the Western prairies. He might as well have attempted to raise a successful crop of Western corn from Western

In conclusion, we presume this wheat sent us would do well on weak or sandy soils, and for a latitude further south than New England. GEORGE BACHELDER. Stanstead, P. Q. Dec. 29.

> For the VERNORT FARMER. Butter Factories.

I noticed in your last issue an editorial advocating the introduction of butter and cheese factories, mainly on the ground that they will lessen the labor of the farmers'

Now I am in favor of anything that prompay better, than the establishment of butter and choese factories.

In a community where the dairies are as obtain milk sufficient to make a factory profmiles, and then when he gets back the housewife has the cans to wash, and also the pans

will be about two for every cow in the dairy.

Let us compare the amount of work necessary in carrying the milk to a factory with that required in taking care of the milk at home by the use of the large pans and coolers that are being so generally introduc- quality in this kind of food, but it served to mules he ever saw yield up the ghist under ed throughout the state. By the aid of these any woman can easily take all the care of the milk from 15 to 20 cows in from ing and carrying off the skimmed milk, and no water to bring and heat except enough to wash and scald one pan, which will not require so much as will be needed to wash and tant consideration, and for which we were is intended for use and not for ornament scald the cans and pans when carrying milk | well repaid in the end. to the factory. The sour milk, also, in that is all lost in patronizing the cheese factwo or three fat hogs to sell every summer, now have to buy their meat and young stock from some of their neighbors, who do

not believe in cheese factories. There are other reasons that might be mentioned, and I may do so at some future time, and taking everything into account I am inclined to believe that there is less work and more profit in taking care of the milk at home with a set of the large pans, than in carrying it off to a factory. Marristown, Dec. 28.

The marvelous pliability of the snimal to obvious changes of form.

breeds, with reference to dairy uses, expressing rather facts than opinious, remembering the anxious cook is dissatisfied with her all forage crops but hay and straw. No fedto apply our facts to the type of the breed, brown bread. There is a kind of old, dry, der corn, no roots, no rape, no cabbages. rather than to the exceptional cow; and as chippy taste to it, unless something is put in Now that winter has set in, there is nothing we are limited for time, we will consider but to cover it up. The Johnny-cake as it to feed out that will supply the place of the a few of many features. Let us first describe the typical udder of our breeds.

by a fibrous and in part clastic tissue. The not even be covered up with the cream of tites which crave juicy plants for their full teats are small, cylindrical and set far apart. the best cow in the barn. It is there, and satisfaction. How much better provided for The teats are a prolongation of the gland one longs for the good old days of native the wants of the stock in winter, is the farmstructure, in order to form an outlet for the bread and butter to come again. The vision er who has abundance of carrots for his secretion. As the gland is flattened, the of the smoking sweet Iudian cake of the olaffinity seemingly required by structure is, den time comes to him. The sputtering, his neat cattle and sheep, and sufficient corn that the teat should be rather short than iffat-sweet-odored, and delicious hasty pudding, stalks for all, than he who has only dry fortened; that is, cylindrical rather than cone the Ayrshire cow, dependent on the struc-ture of the udder glands; and therefore when fault is found with the shortness of the Ayr-question comes up does it pay to raise corn?

The Holstein breed of cattle-and by Castle Hill, Aroostook, Co., Maine, came this name, the large black and white eattle

are elongated cones. form of the milk glands, consequent on breed, a few pounds heavier perhaps for having esand the breed has been determined in a large | caped all these | difficulties, "he saw another easure, as we have suggested, by the ex- sight" that startled him in his pleasant ternal influences within which it has been, reverie, viz: Clark. New York, about five years ago, and is, being evolved. In a like manner, and is, being evolved. In a like manner, changes have been produced in the milk, and the milk of the typical animal of each of Nov. 5. " 5 " " 2.30, these breeds has its own peculiarities, which render it better suited for some purposes than for others .- E. L. Sturtevant.

### A Chapter on Pigs.

T. T. Pearson, of Franklin, raised the at my door cheaper than I can raise it? Can past season two litters of pigs, thirteen of which were fattened by farmers and mechan. Can individuals and corporations get rich which were fattened by farmers and mechanies in the vicinity, the total dressed weight between the producer in the West and the when killed being 5,098 pounds, or an aver- consumer in the East and I not afford to raise seeds should be brought from the north, and | age of 315 pounds each. The lightest one | that product right here in the market? My weighed 230 pounds, and the heaviest 433 soil is good, the climate will admit, and I pounds. None of them were ten months old, bave the manure. Now what is the matter? and three were killed in September and Octoher. The largest one was fatted by Mr. B. Jewett, of West Berkshire, and will be hard to beat, we think. The breed was a soil that needs no manuring, and he culti-Chester White and Suffolk, an excellent vates larger fields. But he must plant, tend cross for the purpose, uniting the size of the and harvest. So must we. He gets less in first with the aptitude to take on fat of the bushels to the acre than we do. His money last. These pigs were fattened by ten differ- is worth just as much as ours. Labor is ent individuals. The average weight here about the same, though perhaps a trifle attained must equal or excel that of hogs of cheaper. What is there in his farm to bal-

twice the age, throughout the country, while the quality for family use would be superior.

It will be seen that where results like the foregoing can be obtained, it is much cheaper and better than wintering stock, and es pecially is this the case with mechanics and small farmers who only have feed sufficient praises of thoroughbreds, trotters, Percher-

to fatten pork for family use. Perhaps some may say that pigs make the and breeds, claiming untold good qualities dearest meat, requiring more stiention and for the one and the other, we seldom or nev-better feed than hogs. This is not necessar- or hear a single note in favor of that useful ily so, but the results will be modified by animal, the mule. On the road, amid the circumstances. It is essential to have carry hum of cities, in the very bowels of the pigs-should be ready to wean by the first earth, these patient, persevering, long-lived of April-and the breed is of much conse- "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are quence, as not a little depends on this, some plodding through their daily drudgery un- were open and rearing by hand, or perhaps ises - with a prospect of fulfillment - to re- kinds being more thrifty and taking on fat honored and unsung. We once overheard a on a cat, when one can be found that will lieve the overworked housewives of a por- much more readily than others, and making farmer say, with quaint expression: The mother them, success is easier. tion of their labors, but I think it can be good returns for the food and care bestowed. best horse for a farm is a mule;" and we All kinds of stock need good care, but we do subscribe ourself a champion of his faith. done in an easier way, and one that will think it necessary to pay rather more attention to fattening pigs than hogs that have faithfully without growl or balk-one which been wintered over, as their age demands will keep fat on short commons, never need this, to produce the best results.

this, to produce the best results. To make the case plainer we will give a Do you want a great big burly brute that small as they are in Lamoille County, or in brief statement from our own experience. Will catch a coal wagon on his shoulders and fact in most parts of the state, in order to We had two of the pigs mentioned above, tow it up a hill, or a little sprightly follow to intending to make from them a sufficient sup- plow eorn, or to do chores, or make himself itable the milk must be brought from the ply of meat and lard for domestic purposes, surrounding country for a distance of from and we were not disappointed in the result. He will require less care, will cost less monsurrounding country for a distance of from three to five miles, and I have known of its being carried even further than that. Now ter, but for the cutlay we were well satisfied to horse we know of—on the farm. Now it it will take any one from an hour and a with the result. The pigs were healthy, will be said that mules move slowly, that half to two hours every morning to hitch up thrifty, and made good use of the food giva team and carry their milk off, even three on them. This was sour milk, given five breachy. Some mules have none of

times a day, until about November. They were kept in a pen all of the time good qualities, taking them all in all, very and were well supplied with bedding. After far surpass their bad ones. Who ever say that the night's milk was strained in, which the field corn had become fit for roasting, a spavined mule, or a curbed mule, or a dead which was not very early last season, they were fed about one hill a day, stalks and all, until the crop was about fit to be bary-sted; which they are up clean and appeared to rel- down and died by the score from bad treatish exceedingly well. It is not to be sup- ment and starvation, but I venture to say he posed that there was very much of fattening can count upon his fingers the number keep the pigs in a good healthy condition, any ordinary pressure. enabling them to assimilate more perfectly whatever else was given them, and we like gards his usefulness on the farm. We do it for this purpose. What grain they had not claim that he is a trotter, though we retwenty to thirty minutes. There is no lift- was the soft corn after the husking, with the member to have seen some very lively stepexception of about one bushel of barley pers-nor that he would be a success on the

They were fed regularly and were well taken care of, which we consider an impor- in a gilded coach or a lady's phaeton. He

We hope that our farmers will take more the long day, planting and cultivating as feeding hogs or calves, is quite an item, and pains to improve their stock of pigs, being gathering and garnering the produce of the always sure to get the best breeds possible for fields. He cats no corn he does not carn the purpose, as much of success depends uptory, and the whey is hardly worth carrying on this, and then there will be less necessity home; consequently some farmers who used for wintering over so many shoats from the one side or the other. We confess to a to raise fifteen or twenty calves, and have which to get only as much pork as may be liking for the mule. There's something ho obtained from well bred and well fed spring est about him; he sails under no false col pigs .- E. R. Torole, in Messenger.

# A Mistake (Perhaps.)

There has been a growing notion in the cars. He never forgets anything he learns minds of many of us Eastern farmers, that it He soon learns all about a corn-row; the does not pay to raise corn. We have come darkeys can ride him at night without his to this conclusion generally, I judge, without seeming to suffer from it, and if every horse going to the bottom of the subject, and on the farm has the epizootic, you will find noting the results that must follow the empty | that the mule-if you have one-is as calmcorn crib. It is a very comfortable and con- ly prepared for every emergency as ever venient way of getting a supply of meal to Yes, when it comes to business, we like have a bag or two thrown into one's sleigh mule,-Illustrated Journal of Agriculture or buggy when at his post office. The hoe is not needed to raise corn in that way. The crow can't pull up that corn, the wire worm can't eat it off at the root, the cut worm can't mow it down, nor the blue-jay lug it much truth, that all forage crops are too meet the requirements of humanity, is not confined merely to external shape, but is al- When home one can lift it, and pour it into cultivation is concerned, but this is not so found as markedly in the functions; and the chest and feel quite comfortable that the what we are driving at in the caption of the changes in this respect are as noteworthy, supply has been so easily obtained. But present article. Neglect in the way of not although generally overlooked, as the more there is a sequel being experienced to this attempting to cultivate them at all, is what ovious changes of form.

Let us now examine a few of the leading the "solid pan" way of doing. There are comes "piping not" from the oven emits a succulent herbage of the summer time and kind of musty-bag odor. All the gilt-edged early fall. Only dry hay and still dryer In the Ayrshire cow the glands of the ud- butter in the world won't give it the right straw, and such grain as can be spared from der are flattened and held firmly to the belly flavor. That dead, almost musty taste can the market, are offered to tempt the appe comes up in memory, as he tries to flavor age in store.

the dish before him to suit his taste. All of These neglected forage crops are not hard shaped. This shape of test is a feature of the dish before him to suit his taste. All of

shire teat, we are really complaining. Can a farmer do better to buy his meal, than tion for succeeding crops, there are other through the teat, of that which in the Ayrtoraise it? Does it pay to raise corn on arguments for their cultivation, besides the shire cow is a feature of hor usefulness. corn land in New England? Corn should all-sufficient one of providing a varied and

However, although a flattened gland is to be 'not be planted on any other but good oorn desired, yet we would not wish the organ spread out "loo than," and consequently we What we mean by good eorn land is, that Some of these crops from their special cow, in a state of nature, we see an animal promptly and generously without further dedo not wish the teats for small, but far which will produce 50 or 60 bushels to the suitableness for the use of sheep offer the

smaller than is admissible in the type of some other breads. It is the proportion between the test and the gland, that is sought, and the perfect gland is furnished with a fair dropping of manure, good real farming, which arises out of the method of preparing the soil, searly of manure, and the expense connected, short, to be sure, but of sufficient least the proportion are did many good real farming, which arises out of the degree of domestication, and the skill manuring, planting, cultivation and harvest did many consider the full search of the use of sheep eller th dom of equal size, and the teats are closely after in the "early morning." No cows to set together.

Set together.

So forking over of manure, no time and lasunrise. No weeds to cut or pull after hays bor spent in hauling it out of the field,-Holstein I mean those known in America by this name, the large black and white eattle from Holland—have an elongated udder.

No stalks to cut and bind and carry there it is just as you want it, evenly distributed and white eattle out and shock on the grass. No broken the from Holland—have an elongated udder.

Each separate breed has a triple to waste, every rain-fall washing its virtue into the soil. It There seems a hereditary want of tone in the the golden days of October. And finally, may be argued that there is cost and trouble tissues, as it is usually quite pendent. The no huskings as in the olden time, connected with the folding of sheep; but, beginned are elongated, and in turn the tests. All went on so nicely, that one began to feel that the farmers' millennium had almost | instance, the cost and trouble are very tri-Such are a few of the variations in the come. But as he sat easily in his arm chair, fling. Hurdle-making is a nice winter job. Any man who cannot make a sheep-hurdle, is too stupid and useless to cumber the ground of a farm. It you make them at old times in the winter, the only expense

exceed twenty cents a-piece. Now is the time to reflect on the oversights and errors of the past, and to form plans of better farming next year, and in He has fed out 20 bags of meal-must neglected no longer. Set apart the cleanest abundant meat, and cheap and therefore and best piece of land on the farm for turnips. Economize and eke out the manure all winter so as to have as much as possible to put on the turnip land next summer. If there is a bit of rich ground that is dirty with weeds, resolve to devote that to green forage, to be fed off by the sheep. Say not "I have only half-a-dozen or a dozen sheep," but consider how you can get more; for one might as well try to farm well without proptools, as try to farm without a flock o sheep.—Canada Farmer.

### A New Kind of Stock Raising.

A correspondent of the Massachusett Ploughman, S. G. T. Works, Ossipe, N. H. thus discourses on raising minks. It is a new industry and shows how even enemies to the farm and poultry yard may be utilized : "There appears to be some things not well understood by the reading public, one of which may be named as the science of mink culture, on the subject of which I am receiving many letters of inquiry. To answer all by mail would take too much of my time as While horse breeders are sounding the well as quite a revenue in postage stamps. I have thought that perhaps an article or ons, Clydesdales, and all the host of strains two might be of interest to many of your

> It has been found by long and persistent effort that the mink cannot be made to breed in confinement when caught in a wild state but will breed after being fully domesticated. By procuring the young before their eyes

I have succeeded in breeding them, affording a fair profit for the outlay. The profits this year average about \$145 to the pair, no mink being killed for their fur, as a ready sale is made of all that I can raise at \$40 per pair, sold alive. But for their fur alone no branch of industry in this country will pay better. Minks are very prolific, seldon ng any of their young, and they rear from six to nine at a litter, and in one case

They will cut any kind of lean meat birds, fish, frogs, woodchucks, in fact, anything of a game kind, and appear especially ond of beef liver and poultry.

I shall probably winter ten pairs of old ink this year, and another year propose to enlarge my works. There appears to be a rge numbers together. if properly cared for during the breedng season-at which time it is not safe to the same pen, they do well."

# How to Handle Bees and Avoid Stings.

tle better at ten or lifteen years of age than he is at five or six. His principal growth result in learning to handle bees. First-Use a veil of black material pr pon a round hat with a large rim; a com on laborer's summer hat is very good for the anger of the bees. For a smoker nothng is better than a small lump of white roten wood perfectly dry, or a roll of linen or cotton rags interspersed with some sprigs of dry grass. I have seen in Italy and in France several kinds of bellows and smokmanage was a tube of tin a little more than in inch in diameter and about eight inches n or cotton rags which burned slowly To extinguish it the cotton roll was drawn inside of the tube and the tube driven in the

As to gloves, I cannot advise their use,

with its yield. In general terms, the quan- and cordail support among the Patrons of be benefited.

incapable of yielding much more milk than

will be that of the lumber, and that will not | wedge shape that results from the superior | with ten or twenty sows, and is worried all | ings are intended to bestow. all coming time. Let these forage crops be ments of civilization; cheap and therefore

A "Yankee Farmer," Manchester, Ontario much profit for the past year. He says:

One would think, to read the communica-

untry make money faster than Yankees. Having closed up my farming for the present season, I thought I would send you the figures, as they may be interesting to some who think "farming don't pay." The farm contains 150 acres, and it is but fair to say

Pork .- Then and Now. Any one familiar with the appearance of evailing idea that they cannot be kept in our wholesale and retail provision markets, This is a mistake, for the past ten years, must have noticed a

Several receipts are given to remove the in and prevent the swelling of bee stings. As both these effect very capriciously, some imes the pain and swelling being immense, while at other times they are a mere nothing all the remedies applied have in turn won and lost the reputation of being good for ee stings, while the truth is that altogether effectual. The small drop of venom being deposited under the skin, no irug applied on the skin can penetrate deep lough to neutralize it. Yet when one ars that the subsequent effects will prove atal, the application of compresses soaked n cold water are to be resorted to in order remove the subsequent inflammation. It is also an obvious fact that the human body can get used to the venom of bees and that he more you are stung the less will be the ain and the swelling of the sting. But as his last remedy is not very pleasing, I adrise the beginners to avoid the sting as much as possible, and they can obtain this

that purpose. The veil passed around the rim has a rubber string which ties it against the neck. Second-Use smoke to prevent ers; one which seemed to me very easy to This tube was filed with a roll of

ntrance of the hive and send in two or three puffs of smoke; remove the cover of the hive, raise carefully the honey board, sending some smoke inside the hive, Ranove the honey board, send a little smoke etween the combs, and your bees will be it good disposition for the time of your operaion. As soon as you see some bees run ning to and fro on the tops of the frames, miet them with a little smoke. Remember that the handling of bees is more easy between ten in the morning and three in the fternoon-in a clear than in a cloudy day in spring and summer than in fall, and with pure Italians than with black, gray or hybrid bees.

for they are inconvenient. It is better to leave them alone, and to learn to handle ees.—American Bee Journal.

in perfection an artificial demand, and these type, but also includes individuals who de-

Under one aspect this type may be considered as the average of all the superior cows. They should not be used as breeders at all out of enough already, in playing this game and legs added more from necessity than de- In this way pigs can be grown that will be months? The sin of card-playing to our mind requirements suited to fancy or supposed needs. The type of the dairy cow is the The pig three or four months old is turned out of the benefit which these social gatherbe considered the most perfect representation of animals fitted for the two require-

### Good Farming.

tion of "G. G." in your issue of December one for the other, and the purchaser be none know what to say. And shall we who see 3d, that Americans are very poor farmers, the wiser. After all, these early pink- the evil that has befallen us by practicing to say the least. But I believe, if we could get as good prices, and here help as cheap as they are ripe enough to be peeled, and by they do in Logiand, there would be just as that time the Late Rose is ready for use, and before our children, and bring them up in good farmers here as there, and we could that is the heavist cropper and the best of our footsteps to reap the reward of ignorance? ride a cob and keep a hunter, too. I have the whole batch. It is the finest of all the Rather let us sow only the good seed that yet to learn that English farmers in this Americans yet introduced, excepting, per- will bear knowledge. We as a class get

Credit for the farm Paid for help, board included For use of teams and tools, and interes

This would be more than the interest at 7 per cept on \$300 per acre. The most of the the house-rent, fire-wood and garden, offset

great change in the pork there offered for sale. Formerly, the demand was for fullhave more than two females to one male in grown and well-fattened hogs. "Pig pork" was not considered up to par. When people bought pork, they wanted fat pork, and the dealers made it a point to supply what was called for. If a farmer came into the city, with a load of half-grown and half-fat tened porkers he did not find a very ready sale. He must go to a third-rate market in order to dispose of his goods. Now all is changed. A pig which will dress 200 pounds is the model porker; if he has not had meal and is not very fat, so much the better. Lean meat and bones suit the customers of these markets better than fat meat and lard. The large, fat, handsome, four or five hundred-nound hogs, which were formerly the standard of excellence, are very seldom wanted now. Our farmers complain that there is no call for their large hogs No one wants them. If taken at the market at all, the price must be lowered because the pork is too fat. To a plain, bonest farmer this looks like turning things the wrong side out. It seems to him that a fat creature is better for food than a poor one, and conse quently ought to sell for a higher price per und. But to be told that because it is fat and good it is not wanted, and is not worth as much by the pound, as a small and lean specimen, causes him to shake his head and sorrowfully declare that times are changed since he was a boy. times have changed. They are always changing; and the farmer who means to be successful must change with them. It is of no use to produce what is not wanted. farmer must raise something which he can sell; if lean hogs are wanted and fat ones will not sell, he must grow lean ones for the market, but if he is wise he will have the fattest and best for home use .- New England

# Expected Assistance from the National

Grange. There is an expectation among the Patons throughout Kansas and Nebraska, that the National Grange will make a liberal dorons on the frontiers of both states. The importance of this action is so apparent that it has seen auticipated and looked for for some weeks past. It should be prompt, immediate and liberal. The organization can in no way more certainly challenge the admiration and respect of the country than by improving the present opportunity and sending to each of the state granges of Kansas and Nebraska fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to be expended as the officers of the state granges of these states believe would be for the best interests of Patrons needing help.

There are ample funds now in the National Grange treasury invested in bonds, which would be well serving the live and fundamental principles upon which the organization rests, in relieving the suffering and needy of

the order. We will first consider milk in connection of the National Grange will meet a hearty

To which we say most heartily, "Amen,"

# How to Keep Male Pigs.

Farmers frequently complain of the infetest, short, to be sure, but of sufficient length.

In the Jersey breed, the glands of the udder are pointed, and the tests are come shaped. They partake in form of the elongation of the gland. The glands are not beld as close to the body as in the Ayrshire, but are more pendent. The glands are self-but are more pendent a with the most artificial care, and supplying run after and fret themselves over all the time, thus stunting their growth and never in ture, from the Ayrshire cow, the sym- turning out well. The man who has bought them is partly to blame, for he has never our hands, following with plow, spade, and Each separate breed has not only its own given them a chance to develop themselves. hoe; and with the sickle reap the harvest

part more or less from the typical form. yard, away from other hoge, there given an farmers and their wives enchred themselves of the breed. This, in the Shorthorn, is the until a year old, and then sows should be ad- at every social party or evening visit that brick-set-on-edge form, with the head, tail mitted to their pen for a short time only. they chanced to attend during the winter sire of the breeder, and with certain other a credit to the breeder and owner. But, not development of those parts concerned in the the time, and becomes a disgrace to the production of milk. These two forms may breeder and owner. - Colman's Rural to being introduced to a stranger, for the

## Vermont Potatoes in England.

be pleasant. It may be a little earlier, perhaps a few days; it may be a little better cropper, but that is doubtful; it may be of County, N. Y., sends the Country Gentleman a little better table quality, but I boiled hope for any degree of perfection in an art, the results of his year's farming. It will be some of each the other day and found no without practice. seen that although the receipt for potatoes is difference; and, as the tubers are exactly As Patrons we are constantly meeting the largest item, there was quite a variety of alike, and the haulm is the same, except, with mothers and sisters, who are strangers crops. Few kinds of business can show as perhaps, that of Extra Early Vermont is a ative ease for any person to substitute the quainted, but when introduced, we don't haps, Snowflake.

# Helping to Hatch.

"Can you render the chick advantageous assistance during its hatching?" Yes, most it came into my possession but three years assuredly. The eggs of some varieties, parago, in a run-down condition, having been owned by an old and infirm man who could ingly thick shelled, the shell "pips"—and not attend to it, and there was not one acre here the little bird breaths his last if help is ous possession, and we cannot too highly apof new seeding on the farm. I raised the not given; the fine membrane becomes gived preciate its value. All life, rightly viewed, to him and contracts, and it, with his downy \$336.50 covering, becomes, as it were, a coat of mail, is gone, the future does not exist, but around to crush out its life. Notice, and if the the divine now clusters all duty, all happihatching is slow, have an eye to your nest until the business is through with; for some-times it appears as if epidemic. Many chicks the present, and to devote all our energies to under the membrane and shell, gently tear the top of the shell, drop about ten drops of warm water around the body of the chick above account were actual sales. I have let the chick is nine times out of ten safe and will hatch vigorously. I have had wonderful experience in this line .- Poultry Bulle-

shoes for horses are a recent invention. The shoe is made and lined in precisely similar manner to the articles of apparel worn by the human race, and, in fact, presents no Can we not see that in playing this game of points of difference save in its shape and its eucline we beat ourselves every time? manufacture of the best quality of india rubber. It is designed as a substitute for the iron shoe, and as a means of preventing the many maladies to which horses' feet are subject. Horses suffering with cracked or &c., as in card-playing. But what of the contracted hoof, and similar painful hurts, women who spend one-half of their leisure tion of the rubber covering for the unyielding metal shoes. The device is easily removed from or put on the hoof, and hence, gently, should that time ever come to us, and while standing in the stall or turned out to will these practices hasten that time, and pasture, the horse may be left barefooted, will this course of life tend to banish the rubber is about one-third more, and their weight is forty per cent. less, while they are very durable. Sixteen sizes are manufact rather than the words of many men): "A

PREPARING BONES FOR HOPS .- F. B. M., Gowanda, N. Y., writes : "Please give most conomical way of preparing bones for hops :

rom our butchers." tight box, place a thin layer of bones on the and ashes alternately till full. Moisten are not guilty of foolishly spending their two moisten with hot water, and the lye of the ashes will cat up the bones and make o buy ashes for this purpose; they are the cheapest manure you can apply. It requires in this way .- Live Stock Journal .

the California Agriculturist says : Better not do it, because it is an injury to it-an injury that years of careful culture cannot remedy. Heavy soil, once puddled and It is all right for some to vote for officers in packed when wet, remains so for a long time. a Good Templars' lodge, and in the grange. Every step the horses take on wet soil, but to vote for a president would be the nation towards relieving the suffering Pat. | poaches it. The plow turns it over without | height of immodesty and inconsistency. oulverizing it, and leaves a stiff glaze on the furrows. Better be idle a few days, or even sow the grain without plowing, and scratch in when the surface dries off, than ruin or der, we shall aim to something higher and eriously injure the soil by puddle-plowing. better than cuchre. If we have not intelli-This way that many farmers have of rushing through when they get started, rain or shine. mud or mellow, regardless of consequenses, is not according to the dictates of common sense, and is not profitable either. Better pay your hired man to let it alone, than to to live for the future is to live in the prescut. plow the soil when too wet.

The West has created three-fourths of the stead of super-phosphates and guans. By hope attain her full fruition, funds now in the treasury, and an expendi- such a saving it would supersede the necessiture of this kind on the part of the officers ty of our ships going to foreign countries for fertilizing materials, and the country would

# Nadies' Department.

# For the VRAMONT PARMER.

Euchre. The season of leisure for farmers is upon us, with its music of merry sleigh-bells and long moonlight evenings. Through the Or shall we in the meantime follow the teachings of our order, and take the axe in They ought to be put in a good tight which will consequently be ours. Have not

Very many of us feel a decided reluctance reason that we distrust our ability to enter into conversation with them, and therefore feel an uncomfortable embarrassment when A London journal says: Extra Early Ver- introduced. Now this may be easily overmont is far too much like the Early Rose to come by practice; and this practice we must have, in order to overcome the difficulty, for conversation is an art, and no person need

lies just here. We are cheating ourselves

little dwarfer, it will be a matter of compar- to us, and with whom we wish to become aclittle time for the improvement of the mind, and therefore it is all important that we make a right use of it : for :-

> "While we send for the napkins the soup grows cold, While the bonnet is trimming the face grows old, When we've matched our butt And everything comes too late | too late | The present only is ours, but it is a glori consists in the present moment. The past

go by the board in this way; help should be the life that lies close around us, we shall rendered; so take a small sized bodkin, and surely be disappointed in any future to which carefully thrusting its point a short distance we may aspire. We look around us, and bethe first, and crack the latter as you proceed hold oppression on every hand; and the around the circumference of the egg. If the more we study and converse upon the subject shell is dry, drop a few drops of tepid water the more we see of it, and the greater our at the point of pressure. Having taken off wonder is, that farmers have submitted to the yoke so long. We have been so ignorant and put the egg, as it now stands, under the in the past that we did not even discover hen, the open side uppermost; behind or un- that these wrongs existed; and are our opder the fluff is the best situation. This done. pressors the persons who are to extend a friendly hand and lift us from this slough? Certainly not; we must think, study, and act for ourselves. Intelligence is the thing, and the only thing that will lift us to the level RUBBER SHOES FOR HORSES .- Rubber over- which we should occupy. And let us be striving after it, and be careful not to place stumbling-blocks in the way of our children.

And are the ladies the only ones who spentheir time foolishly? We think we would as soon spend precious time on ruffles, flounces, it is said, are quickly cured by the substitutable ; will they be prepared to vote intelli-As compared with iron shoes, the cost of the foolish prejudices which many of the other sex cherish towards us (quoting the thoughts tured, so that accurate fits may be obtained. woman, and so something of an idiot?" Now we know women who have solid heads, and brilliant minds, and power to think and act, which men might envy. On the other hand am short of stable manure, and can get bones strong-minded women declare : " A man, and so a tyrant." Now, knowing that there are Break up the bones with a hammer, as exceptions to these accepted rules, it is abine as convenient, then take a bogshead or surd to give them credence, even in our ottom, then a layer of good unleached wood speech, and so foster the false idea produced ashes, and continue with a layer of bones by them. How many women there are who each layer as put in with hot water; place time, and are more capable of casting an inwhere it will not freeze, and every day or telligent vote to-day than two-thirds of the men who ery out "absurd," "immodest," them fine for application. The ashes, added, &c. But let us ask, What is true modesty will make a potash phosphate, which will be True modesty guards virtue, and is ashamed very valuable for the hop erop. Don't be afraid to do aught that is contrary to right, avoids everything that is criminal, and is that " intwo or three months to render the bone fine stinet which is limited by the rules of pradence." False modesty betrays virtue, is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to HANDLING WET SOIL .- On this subject the views of those with whom the party converses, and avoids everything that is unfash ionable, and nothing is more contemptible.

But we are wandering from our text; it we firmly adhere to the principles of our orgence enough to entertain ourselves without this game, let us grasp the present moment resolve to have it, and it will be onry. The only way in which hope can be realized is by daily persevering effort, and the only way When we realize the sublime and glorious nature of the present moment, bearing as i After making the outlay which most cities | does upon its bosom new events, new facts do for sewers, they might let it run to places | new phases of character, and demanding new of deposit, and there use absorbents in the energies and new experience,-when we are shape of muck or its equivalent, and thor- willing to recognize it as the real arena of oughly mix it. Then it could be sold to a action, and the fountain of happiness, then profit, and farmers would readily buy it, in- will the future yield its true significance, and

"Trust no future, howe'er pleasant, Let the dead past bury its dead; Ast, act in the living present, Heart within, and God e'erhead."